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EXAMINER	
BONSHOCK, DENNIS G	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2173	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

WCPatent@counselip.com

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/777,962	UBILLOS ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	DENNIS G. BONSHOCK	2173	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *15 April 2008*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-43* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-43* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

Final Rejection

Response to Amendment

It is hereby acknowledged that the following papers have been received and placed on record in the file: Amendment as received on 4-15-2008.

Claims 1-43 have been examined.

Status of Claims:

Claims 1-3, 5, 8, 10-14, 16-20, 22, 25-27, 29-31, 34, 36, 37, 40, 42, and 43 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Special Edition, Using AutoCAD 2000, hereinafter SE.

Claims 6, 7, 23, 24, 33, and 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over "Special Edition Using AutoCAD 2000, hereinafter SE and Ording, Patent No.: US 6,396,520.

Claims 4, 9, 21, 32, and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over "Special Edition Using AutoCAD 2000, hereinafter SE and Nakano et al., Patent No.: US 6,972,771, hereinafter Nakano.

Claims 15, 28, 35, and 41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over "Special Edition Using AutoCAD 2000, hereinafter SE and Barbanson et al., Publication Number: US 2003/0164861, hereinafter Barbanson.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 1-3, 5, 8, 10-14, 16-20, 22, 25-27, 29-31, 34, 36, 37, 40, 42, and 43 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Special Edition, Using AutoCAD 2000, hereinafter SE.

3. With regard to claim 1, which teaches a method using a display coupled to a computer for navigating the contents of a file accessible by the computer, comprising: displaying a first portion of the contents on a region of the display at a first magnification; selecting a first option to display a second portion of the contents of the file on the display within the region at a second magnification which is adjustable by the user, wherein the second magnification is lower that the first magnification; SE teaches, on page 3, paragraphs 3-5 and figure 11.3, a Zoom Dynamic option that allows a user to navigate the display via a panning and zooming view box, wherein the user is capable entering a selection (pressing enter in this embodiment) while in Panning mode to change the selected portion of the drawing to the updated magnification factor, showing you the current magnification factor (in the view box, encompassed by a dashed green line or a solid line) in relation to the overall drawing (encompassed by a dashed blue line). In other words, SE teaches, on page 3, paragraph 3, lines 1-2 and on page 3, paragraph 5, line 4, showing a current magnification window (magnification portion), at a magnification factor, in relation to the extents of the drawing (rest of the drawing / overall drawing), where the zoom option only magnifies a general area of the drawing (leaving the rest intact to relate the magnified portion supra) [see page 3,

paragraph 3, line 6]. With regard to claim 1, which further teaches defining an area within the displayed second portion by highlighting the first portion; moving the area to a new location on the displayed second portion to encompass a third portion; and displaying the third portion on the display within the region at a third magnification which is adjustable by the user, wherein the third magnification is higher than the second magnification, SE teaches, on page 3, paragraphs 2-4, allowing the user to redefine the view box by allowing the user to click and move, thereby selecting a different portion of the screen and allowing the user to reapply the present magnification factor to other areas of the drawing, or even change the magnification factor. In other words, SE teaches, on page 3, paragraphs 2-4, defining an area within the second portion (whole screen / extents of the drawing) [page 3, paragraph 3, line 2] by highlighting the first portion (current zoom window / current magnification window) [page 3, paragraph 3, lines 3-4] moving the area to a new location on the displayed second portion to encompass a third portion (panning the current zoom window to a new area defining a new zoomed portion) [page 3, paragraph 3, lines 3-6]. With regard to claim 1, further teaching the second and third magnifications being adjustable by the user and the adjusted magnification becoming a default magnification for subsequent displays, SE teaches, on page 2 paragraph 4 and in figure 11.3, the drawing as a whole (second portion) having a magnification factor that effects a change in the zoom of the drawing as a whole, and since this base drawing is continually displayed in the background the magnification remains constant while changes to the zoom window are effected. SE further teaches on page 3 paragraphs 2-5 and in figure 11.3, modifying the current

magnification factor for a portion (third portion) of the whole image (second portion), wherein the magnification factor is retained for further use (see specifically page 3, paragraph 4). SE further teaches in paragraphs 2-5, creating a magnification portion in a drawing, where the user can select to have a first portion magnified at a certain scale factor and then change the magnification factor, the user can also change the area to be magnified to a second portion and then either return to the initial area or change the scale factor, where the current magnification factor can always be applied to a new area of the drawing or reapplied to a previous area. The claim, in other words, states that any time you want to show the exact same second portion (or third portion), it will be in the exact same scale factor (default), relative to the parent, as it was before. Likewise with SE if you are to view the exact same second portion you viewed before you will be forced to view it in the exact same magnification factor relative to the parent window as you did before.

4. With regard to claims 2 and 20, which teach the contents of the file constitutes a single graphical file, SE teaches, in page 3, paragraph 1 and figure 11.3, a non-paginated graphical file, displaying raster images used in a drawing.

5. With regard to claim 3, which teaches the contents of the file are non-paginated, SE teaches, in page 3, paragraph 1 and figure 11.3, a non-paginated graphical file, displaying raster images used in a drawing.

6. With regard to claims 5 and 22, which teach the third portion is displayed after the area is moved and after selecting a second option on the display, SE teaches, in

page 3, paragraphs 4 and 5, the third portion being display after moving the box to a different area of the drawing and pressing Enter.

7. With regard to claims 8 and 25, which teach highlighting the first portion within the displayed second portion comprises prominently displaying the first portion relative to other areas of the displayed second portion, SE teaches, in page 3, paragraph 3 and figure 11.3, teaches highlighting a first portion with a black rectangle (as opposed to the dotted line previously surrounding it and the entire image).

8. With regard to claim 10, which teaches highlighting the first portion within the displayed second portion comprises displaying the first portion with a different color than other areas of the displayed second portion, SE teaches, in page 3, paragraph 3, displaying the first portion with a dashed green rectangle and the second portion with a dashed blue rectangle.

9. With regard to claim 11, which teaches highlighting the first portion within the displayed second portion comprises displaying a border around the first portion, SE teaches, in page 3, paragraph 3 and figure 11.3, teaches highlighting a first portion with a black rectangle (as opposed to the dotted line previously surrounding it and the entire image).

10. With regard to claims 12, 26, 34, and 40, which teach the second portion comprises the entirety of the contents of the file, SE teaches, in page 3, paragraph 3, the display of the current magnification window in relation to the extents of the file.

11. With regard to claim 13, which teaches the first and third portions are of equal size, SE teaches, in page 3, paragraphs 3-5, the defining of the third region (form the first) only involving, in one embodiment, moving the view box.

12. With regard to claims 14 and 27, which teach the first and third magnifications are the same, SE teaches, in page 3, paragraphs 3-5, the defining of the third region (form the first) only involving, in one embodiment, moving the view box.

14. With regard to claim 16, which teaches moving the area comprises selecting an option on the display, SE teaches, on page 3, paragraphs 2-4, allowing the user enter into panning mode via selection of the view box.

15. With regard to claims 17, 29, 36, and 42, which teaches before displaying the third portion the highlighted area is changed in size, and wherein the third magnification is different from the first magnification, SE teaches, on page 3, paragraphs 4 and 5, allowing the user to change the magnification factor, via clicking the screen and resizing the panning view box, an arrow appears on the right side of the box, defining the zoom scale factor.

16. With regard to claims 18 and 30, which teaches selecting a first option comprises depressing a key or button, SE teaches, on page 2, paragraph 6 and on page 3, paragraphs 3-5 and figure 11.3, a Zoom Dynamic button that allows a user to navigate the display via a panning and zooming view box.

17. With regard to claim 19, which teaches computer-readable medium containing a program for performing a method using a display coupled to a computer for allowing a user to navigate the contents of a file accessible by the computer, the method

comprising: displaying a first portion of the contents on a region of the display at a first magnification; allowing a user to select a first option to display a second portion of the contents of the file on the display within the region at a second magnification which is adjustable by the user, wherein the second magnification is lower that the first magnification; SE teaches, on page 3, paragraphs 3-5 and figure 11.3, a Zoom Dynamic option that allows a user to navigate the display via a panning and zooming view box, wherein the user is capable entering a selection (pressing enter in this embodiment) while in Panning mode to change the drawing to the updated magnification factor, showing you the current magnification factor (in the view box, encompassed by a dashed green line or a solid line) in relation to the overall drawing (encompassed by a dashed blue line). In other words, SE teaches, on page 3, paragraph 3, lines 1-2 and on page 3, paragraph 5, line 4, showing a current magnification window (magnification portion), at a magnification factor, in relation to the extents of the drawing (rest of the drawing / overall drawing), where the zoom option only magnifies a general area of the drawing (leaving the rest intact to relate the magnified portion supra) [see page 3, paragraph 3, line 6]. With regard to claim 19, which further teaches defining an area within the displayed second portion by highlighting the first portion; allowing a user to move the area to a new location on the displayed second portion to encompass a third portion; and displaying the third portion on the display within the region at a third magnification which is adjustable by the user, wherein the third magnification is higher than the second magnification, SE teaches, on page 3, paragraphs 2-4, allowing the user to redefine the view box by allowing the user to click and move, thereby selecting a

different portion of the screen and allowing the user to reapply the present magnification factor to other areas of the drawing, or even change the magnification factor. In other words, SE teaches, on page 3, paragraphs 2-4, defining an area within the second portion (whole screen / extents of the drawing) [page 3, paragraph 3, line 2] by highlighting the first portion (current zoom window / current magnification window) [page 3, paragraph 3, lines 3-4] moving the area to a new location on the displayed second portion to encompass a third portion (panning the current zoom window to a new area defining a new zoomed portion) [page 3, paragraph 3, lines 3-6]. With regard to claim 19, further teaching the second and third magnifications being adjustable by the user and the adjusted magnification becoming a default magnification for subsequent displays, SE teaches, on page 2 paragraph 4 and in figure 11.3, the drawing as a whole (second portion) having a magnification factor that effects a change in the zoom of the drawing as a whole, and since this base drawing is continually displayed in the background the magnification remains constant while changes to the zoom window are effected. SE further teaches on page 3 paragraphs 2-5 and in figure 11.3, modifying the current magnification factor for a portion (third portion) of the whole image (second portion), wherein the magnification factor is retained for further use (see specifically page 3, paragraph 4). SE further teaches in paragraphs 2-5, creating a magnification portion in a drawing, where the user can select to have a first portion magnified at a certain scale factor and then change the magnification factor, the user can also change the area to be magnified to a second portion and then either return to the initial area or change the scale factor, where the current magnification factor can always be applied to

a new area of the drawing or reapplied to a previous area. The claim, in other words, states that any time you want to show the exact same second portion (or third portion), it will be in the exact same scale factor (default), relative to the parent, as it was before. Likewise with SE if you are to view the exact same second portion you viewed before you will be forced to view it in the exact same magnification factor relative to the parent window as you did before.

18. With regard to claim 31, which teaches a computer system, comprising: a computer having access to a file; a display for displaying portion of the contents of a file within a region of the display; a program accessible by the computer for displaying the contents of the file within the region of the display, the program allowing the user to: display a first portion of the contents on a region of the display at a first magnification; select a first option to display a second portion of the contents of the file on the display within the region at a second magnification which is adjustable by the user, wherein the second magnification is lower that the first magnification, SE teaches, on page 3, paragraphs 3-5 and figure 11.3, a computer accessing a graphical file for display and providing a Zoom Dynamic option that allows a user to navigate the display via a panning and zooming view box, wherein the user is capable entering a selection (pressing enter in this embodiment) while in Panning mode to change the drawing to the updated magnification factor, showing you the current magnification factor (in the view box, encompassed by a dashed green line or a solid line) in relation to the overall drawing (encompassed by a dashed blue line). In other words, SE teaches, on page 3, paragraph 3, lines 1-2 and on page 3, paragraph 5, line 4, showing a current

magnification window (magnification portion), at a magnification factor, in relation to the extents of the drawing (rest of the drawing / overall drawing), where the zoom option only magnifies a general area of the drawing (leaving the rest intact to relate the magnified portion supra) [see page 3, paragraph 3, line 6]. With regard to claim 31, which further teaches defining an area within the displayed second portion by highlighting the first portion; the area to a new location on the displayed second portion to encompass a third portion; and display the third portion on the display within the region at a third magnification which is adjustable by the user, wherein the third magnification is higher than the second magnification, SE teaches, on page 3, paragraphs 2-4, allowing the user to redefine the view box by allowing the user to click and move, thereby selecting a different portion of the screen and allowing the user to reapply the present magnification factor to other areas of the drawing, or even change the magnification factor. In other words, SE teaches, on page 3, paragraphs 2-4, defining an area within the second portion (whole screen / extents of the drawing) [page 3, paragraph 3, line 2] by highlighting the first portion (current zoom window / current magnification window) [page 3, paragraph 3, lines 3-4] moving the area to a new location on the displayed second portion to encompass a third portion (panning the current zoom window to a new area defining a new zoomed portion) [page 3, paragraph 3, lines 3-6]. With regard to claim 31, further teaching the second and third magnifications being adjustable by the user and the adjusted magnification becoming a default magnification for subsequent displays, SE teaches, on page 2 paragraph 4 and in figure 11.3, the drawing as a whole (second portion) having a magnification factor

that effects a change in the zoom of the drawing as a whole, and since this base drawing is continually displayed in the background the magnification remains constant while changes to the zoom window are effected. SE further teaches on page 3 paragraphs 2-5 and in figure 11.3, modifying the current magnification factor for a portion (third portion) of the whole image (second portion), wherein the magnification factor is retained for further use (see specifically page 3, paragraph 4). SE further teaches in paragraphs 2-5, creating a magnification portion in a drawing, where the user can select to have a first portion magnified at a certain scale factor and then change the magnification factor, the user can also change the area to be magnified to a second portion and then either return to the initial area or change the scale factor, where the current magnification factor can always be applied to a new area of the drawing or reapplied to a previous area. The claim, in other words, states that any time you want to show the exact same second portion (or third portion), it will be in the exact same scale factor (default), relative to the parent, as it was before. Likewise with SE if you are to view the exact same second portion you viewed before you will be forced to view it in the exact same magnification factor relative to the parent window as you did before.

19. With regard to claim 37, which teaches a computer program accessible by a computer for displaying the contents of the file within the region of a display, the program allowing a user to: a first portion of the contents on a region of the display at a first magnification; select a first option to display a second portion of the contents of the file on the display within the region at a second magnification which is adjustable by the user, wherein the second magnification is lower that the first magnification, SE teaches,

on page 3, paragraphs 3-5 and figure 11.3, a Zoom Dynamic option that allows a user to navigate the display via a panning and zooming view box, wherein the user is capable entering a selection (pressing enter in this embodiment) while in Panning mode to change the drawing to the updated magnification factor, showing you the current magnification factor (in the view box, encompassed by a dashed green line or a solid line) in relation to the overall drawing (encompassed by a dashed blue line). In other words, SE teaches, on page 3, paragraph 3, lines 1-2 and on page 3, paragraph 5, line 4, showing a current magnification window (magnification portion), at a magnification factor, in relation to the extents of the drawing (rest of the drawing / overall drawing), where the zoom option only magnifies a general area of the drawing (leaving the rest intact to relate the magnified portion supra) [see page 3, paragraph 3, line 6]. With regard to claim 37, which further teaches defining an area within the displayed second portion by highlighting the first portion; move the area to a new location on the displayed second portion to encompass a third portion; and display the third portion on the display within the region at a third magnification which is adjustable by the user, wherein the third magnification is higher than the second magnification, SE teaches, on page 3, paragraphs 2-4, allowing the user to redefine the view box by allowing the user to click and move, thereby selecting a different portion of the screen and allowing the user to reapply the present magnification factor to other areas of the drawing, or even change the magnification factor. In other words, SE teaches, on page 3, paragraphs 2-4, defining an area within the second portion (whole screen / extents of the drawing) [page 3, paragraph 3, line 2] by highlighting the first portion (current zoom window / current

magnification window) [page 3, paragraph 3, lines 3-4] moving the area to a new location on the displayed second portion to encompass a third portion (panning the current zoom window to a new area defining a new zoomed portion) [page 3, paragraph 3, lines 3-6]. With regard to claim 37, further teaching the second and third magnifications being adjustable by the user and the adjusted magnification becoming a default magnification for subsequent displays, SE teaches, on page 2 paragraph 4 and in figure 11.3, the drawing as a whole (second portion) having a magnification factor that effects a change in the zoom of the drawing as a whole, and since this base drawing is continually displayed in the background the magnification remains constant while changes to the zoom window are effected. SE further teaches on page 3 paragraphs 2-5 and in figure 11.3, modifying the current magnification factor for a portion (third portion) of the whole image (second portion), wherein the magnification factor is retained for further use (see specifically page 3, paragraph 4). SE further teaches in paragraphs 2-5, creating a magnification portion in a drawing, where the user can select to have a first portion magnified at a certain scale factor and then change the magnification factor, the user can also change the area to be magnified to a second portion and then either return to the initial area or change the scale factor, where the current magnification factor can always be applied to a new area of the drawing or reapplied to a previous area. The claim, in other words, states that any time you want to show the exact same second portion (or third portion), it will be in the exact same scale factor (default), relative to the parent, as it was before. Likewise with SE if you

are to view the exact same second portion you viewed before you will be forced to view it in the exact same magnification factor relative to the parent window as you did before.

20. With regard to claims 43, which teaches a computer using a display coupled to a computer for navigating the contents of a file within the computer, wherein a first portion of the contents are displayed on a region of the display at a first magnification, comprising: means for selecting a first option to display a second portion of the contents of the file on the display within the region at a second magnification which is adjustable by the user, wherein the second magnification is lower that the first magnification; SE teaches, on page 3, paragraphs 3-5 and figure 11.3, a Zoom Dynamic option that allows a user to navigate the display via a panning and zooming view box, wherein the user is capable entering a selection (pressing enter in this embodiment) while in Panning mode to change the drawing to the updated magnification factor, showing you the current magnification factor (in the view box, encompassed by a dashed green line or a solid line) in relation to the overall drawing (encompassed by a dashed blue line). In other words, SE teaches, on page 3, paragraph 3, lines 1-2 and on page 3, paragraph 5, line 4, showing a current magnification window (magnification portion), at a magnification factor, in relation to the extents of the drawing (rest of the drawing / overall drawing), where the zoom option only magnifies a general area of the drawing (leaving the rest intact to relate the magnified portion supra) [see page 3, paragraph 3, line 6]. With regard to claims 43, which further teaches means for defining an area within the displayed second portion by highlighting the first portion; means for moving the area to a new location on the displayed second portion to encompass a third

portion; and means for displaying the third portion on the display within the region at a third magnification which is adjustable by the user, wherein the third magnification is higher than the second magnification, SE teaches, on page 3, paragraphs 2-4, allowing the user to redefine the view box by allowing the user to click and move, thereby selecting a different portion of the screen and allowing the user to reapply the present magnification factor to other areas of the drawing, or even change the magnification factor. In other words, SE teaches, on page 3, paragraphs 2-4, defining an area within the second portion (whole screen / extents of the drawing) [page 3, paragraph 3, line 2] by highlighting the first portion (current zoom window / current magnification window) [page 3, paragraph 3, lines 3-4] moving the area to a new location on the displayed second portion to encompass a third portion (panning the current zoom window to a new area defining a new zoomed portion) [page 3, paragraph 3, lines 3-6]. With regard to claim 43, further teaching the second and third magnifications being adjustable by the user and the adjusted magnification becoming a default magnification for subsequent displays, SE teaches, on page 2 paragraph 4 and in figure 11.3, the drawing as a whole (second portion) having a magnification factor that effects a change in the zoom of the drawing as a whole, and since this base drawing is continually displayed in the background the magnification remains constant while changes to the zoom window are effected. SE further teaches on page 3 paragraphs 2-5 and in figure 11.3, modifying the current magnification factor for a portion (third portion) of the whole image (second portion), wherein the magnification factor is retained for further use (see specifically page 3, paragraph 4).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

21. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

22. Claims 6, 7, 23, 24, 33, and 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over "Special Edition Using AutoCAD 2000, hereinafter SE and Ording, Patent No.: US 6,396,520.

23. With regard to claims 6 and 23, SE teaches, on page 3, paragraphs 3-5 and figure 11.3, a Zoom Dynamic option that allows a user to navigate the display via a panning and zooming view box, but doesn't specifically teach selecting the first option causes a gradual transition between the displayed first portion and the displayed second portion. Ording teaches a method for transitioning a window between states, in either repositioning, resizing, or other general manipulation (see column 1, lines 66 through column 2, line 24), similar to that of SE, but further teaches a gradual transition between the two end states (see column 3, lines 26-42 and figures 2A-2F). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of SE and Ording before him at the time the invention was made to modify the zoom transition system, of SE, to include the smoothed transitioning, as did Ording. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this provides the user with an aesthetically pleasing transitional phase between endpoints of a transition.

24. With regard to claims 7 and 24, SE teaches, on page 3, paragraphs 3-5 and figure 11.3, a Zoom Dynamic option that allows a user to navigate the display via a panning and zooming view box, but doesn't specifically teach displaying the third portion causes a gradual transition between the displayed second portion and the displayed third portion. Ording teaches a method for transitioning a window between states, in either repositioning, resizing, or other general manipulation (see column 1, lines 66 through column 2, line 24), similar to that of SE, but further teaches a gradual transition between the two end states (see column 3, lines 26-42 and figures 2A-2F). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of SE and Ording before him at the time the invention was made to modify the zoom transition system, of SE, to include the smoothed transitioning, as did Ording. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this provides the user with an aesthetically pleasing transitional phase between endpoints of a transition.

25. With regard to claims 33 and 39, SE teaches, on page 3, paragraphs 3-5 and figure 11.3, a Zoom Dynamic option that allows a user to navigate the display via a panning and zooming view box, but doesn't specifically teach s selecting the first option causes a gradual transition between the displayed first portion and the displayed second portion and/or displaying the third portion causes a gradual transition between the displayed second portion and the displayed third portion. Ording teaches a method for transitioning a window between states, in either repositioning, resizing, or other general manipulation (see column 1, lines 66 through column 2, line 24), similar to that of SE, but further teaches a gradual transition between the two end states (see column

3, lines 26-42 and figures 2A-2F). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of SE and Ording before him at the time the invention was made to modify the zoom transition system, of SE, to include the smoothed transitioning, as did Ording. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this provides the user with an aesthetically pleasing transitional phase between endpoints of a transition.

26. Claims 4, 9, 21, 32, and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over "Special Edition Using AutoCAD 2000, hereinafter SE and Nakano et al., Patent No.: US 6,972,771, hereinafter Nakano.

27. With regard to claims 4, 21, 32, and 38, SE teaches, in page 3, paragraphs 2-5, first displaying a zoom area (and corresponding non-zoomed area (extents)) and then allowing a user to pan to a new zoom area. SE, however, doesn't explicitly teach the third portion is displayed automatically after the area is moved, Nakano teaches a system for displaying an image with an enlarged region (see column 2, lines 1-17), similar to that of SE, but further teaches simply moving the cursor causes the creation of a new zoom region (no further selection). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of SE and Nakano before him at the time the invention was made to modify selective zoom system, of SE, to include the movable magnifying glass system, as did Nakano. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this allows for a user to more quickly view a zoom of a region, not requiring further input on their part.

28. With regard to claim 9, SE teaches, in page 3, paragraph 3 and figure 11.3, teaches highlighting a first portion with a black rectangle (as opposed to the dotted line previously surrounding it and the entire image), but doesn't teach highlighting the first portion within the displayed second portion comprises displaying the first portion with a darker grey scale than other areas of the displayed second portion. Nakano teaches a system for displaying an image with an enlarged region (see column 2, lines 1-17), similar to that of SE, but further teaches display such that a contrast of the image within the enlarged display becomes higher than a contrast of an original image (see column 2, lines 1-17). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of SE and Nakano before him at the time the invention was made to modify the zoom box, of SE, to include the darker grey scale, as did Nakano. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because this provides the user with more visually recognizable enlarged portion.

29. Claims 15, 28, 35, and 41are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over "Special Edition Using AutoCAD 2000, hereinafter SE and Barbanson et al., Publication Number: US 2003/0164861, hereinafter Barbanson.

30. With regard to claims 15, 28, 35, and 41, which teach wherein the first magnification and the third magnification each correspond to an actual size of a work space of the contents of the file, SE teaches, a first and third magnifications where each a corresponds to a different region of a image as a whole, optionally at the same magnification (see page 3, paragraphs 3 and 4), but doesn't specifically teach the first

and third magnifications corresponding to an actual size. Barbanson teaches as system for moving an initially selected zoom region around a whole image display space (see paragraphs 36, 37, and 39), similar to that of SE, but further teaches the zoom regions showing the document at an original actual size (see paragraphs 37 and 42-44). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of SE and Barbanson before him at the time the invention was made to modify selectable zoom region of SE to include the display of the zoom region at a actual size, ad did Barbanson. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because display of an image at an applicable relative size gives a user perspective to the actual item.

Response to Arguments

The arguments filed on 4-15-2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Reasons set forth below.

The applicants' argue that SE does not disclose multiple magnification levels associated with different areas of the drawing that become a default each time that area is displayed.

In response, the examiner respectfully submits that SE teaches in paragraphs 2-5, creating a magnification portion in a drawing, where the user can select to have a first portion magnified at a certain scale factor and then change the magnification factor, the user can also change the area to be magnified to a second portion and then either return to the initial area or change the scale factor, where the current magnification

factor can always be applied to a new area of the drawing or reapplied to a previous area. This being said, if the user applies a scale factor of ½ to portion B of a parent drawing, and then reapplies the present magnification factor to other areas of the drawing (see page 3, paragraph 4 of SE), such as moving the magnification window to portion C, when the user traverses the magnification window back to portion B it will still be displayed in the ½ magnification factor by default.

It is further noted the current magnification factor is in relation to the overall drawing (see paragraph 5). The claim language states "the adjusted second magnification becomes a default second magnification each time the second portion is displayed" and "the adjusted third magnification becomes a default third magnification each time the third portion is displayed", where each time the exact second (or third) portion is displayed it will be forced to be the same magnification relative to the parent region. In other words any time you want to show the exact same second portion (or third portion), it will be in the exact same scale factor (default), relative to the parent, as it was before. Likewise with SE if you are to view the exact same second portion you viewed before you will be forced to view it in the exact same magnification factor relative to the parent window as you did before, as it is a portion of the parent at the same scale factor as before (in order to be the same second portion).

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to DENNIS G. BONSHOCK whose telephone number is (571)272-4047. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 6:30 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Dennis Chow can be reached on (571) 272-7767. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Dennis G. Bonshock/
Examiner, Art Unit 2173
6-30-08
dgb

Application Number	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent under Reexamination	
	10/777,962	UBILLOS ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	DENNIS G. BONSHOCK	2173	